

Dyar tells me that the type specimen of this species is the only one hitherto known, and consequently a description of the ♀ is desirable.

**A. zuni**, ♀. Expanse, 61 mm. Primaries as in ♂, but the two innermost white marks on inferior margin not confluent, and the fourth grey band leaving the costa much more obliquely, so that its distal angle with the costa is much less than a right angle. In both of this points my male agrees with the figured type, and differs from the ♀. The markings in the ♀ are also darker. Secondaries fringed with dark grey; their ground-colour pale yellowish, with three broad transverse brownish grey bands, each margined with black. The first of these bands is nearly straight; the other two sinuous, especially the second, which is twice bent about its middle. Underside much like the upper, but base of wings, especially along the costa, suffused with yellow.

Although the sexual differences are thus considerable, it would be quite unreasonable to regard the ♀ specimen as a distinct species. As Mr. Dyar remarks, similar sexual differences are known in other species of the genus.

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### FLORIDA FIELD NOTES.

By ANNIE TRUMBULL SLOSSON.

I was examining one of the pitcher plants (*Sarracenia variolaris*) in Jacksonville, Fla., this spring in search of insects. As I took one of the strange trumpet-shaped leaves in my fingers to tear it open, out darted a blackish *Megachile*, buzzed about my head and flew away. In the leaf I found a cell nearly completed, about half an inch in length. It was made of circular bits of the leaves of *Rhexia lutea*, quite plentiful in the vicinity. I do not remember any member of this genus or neighboring genera as being included in the various lists of insects frequenting this plant.

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At Punta Gorda last winter the "baskets" of *Oiketicus abbotii* were very numerous on various trees and shrubs. Upon one "Japanese plum" tree they hung by hundreds, sometimes one small twig would hold eight or more, hanging not half an inch apart. Orange and lemon trees were sometimes completely defoliated by the larvæ. I gathered thirty or more of the cases containing living larvæ and kept them in a large paper-box with mosquito-netting over the top. They make very interesting pets, eating well in captivity and adding to the decorations of their singular cases from time to time. They even tore bits of paper from the lining of the box, and pieces of the netting, fastening them to their baskets. I secured from these many of the moths

and several specimens of the parasite *Hemiteles thyridopteryx*, both male and female.

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In February I found the pretty ægeria-like *Burtia bele* Gr. quite plentiful at Punta Gorda. They were flying in the middle of the day among the marsh-grasses near the shore. Their flight is rather sluggish and wavering, and for only short distances. Then they light upon the grass-stalks and cling there. I took many females but only three or four males. I imprisoned several females and secured some eggs and several larvæ. But these last refused to eat the grass I provided and soon died.

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I took several rare sphingidae in South Florida this season. At light in Punta Gorda in early March I captured a fine specimen of *Eucheryx (Pergesa) thorates* Hübner, not recorded hitherto from the United States. It is taken in the West Indies, Mexico and South America. The primaries are a rich olive green, secondaries bright yellow with dark basal patch and marginal band, a showy insect. At twilight around the blossoms of an orange tree at Lake Worth I took several specimens of the tiny sphinx *Cantethia grotei* Hy. Edwards, and also *Allopos tantalus* Linn, *Dilophonota obscura* Fab. and *D. edwardsii* Butl. I found one fine large female specimen of *Ellema coniferarum* S. & A. resting on the trunk of a pine tree in the day-time, its wings of brownish-gray mimicing the tints of the rough bark so perfectly that one could with difficulty detect the insect. *Enyo lugubris* was by far the most common sphingid at Lake Worth, coming by scores to blossoms at dusk.

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At Ormond, on the Halifax river, I found in late March a colony of very handsome and striking larvæ. They were feeding upon leaves of that beautiful Florida lily, *Paneratium rotatum*. They were of velvety black marked with creamy white, head and feet of orange red. They were evidently noctuids but unlike anything I had seen. I carried home to the hotel fifteen of them and placed them in a glass-jar with earth at the bottom. They fed readily and voraciously and went into the ground a few days later. I secured thirteen pupæ. These I packed carefully and carried with me to New York. In just a month from pupation one moth emerged. It was *Euthisanotia timais* Cram, the "spanish moth". Of the other twelve pupæ not one developed. I shall write a more detailed account of larvæ and pupæ in the future.